

Table 4-3. Key Components of Alternatives and Differentiating Factors - Water Supply

Water Supply Components	Modest Implementation	Moderate Implementation	Extensive Implementation	Geographic Scope	Other Features/Comments	Minimum Threshold of Analysis
Demand Management						
1. BMPs, EWMPs	?	?	save 500,000 to 1 mill af/yr (A)	upstream/downstream in Delta	- rate incentives - water price structures	Save 500,000 af per year throughout study area
2. Reclamation	?	?	add 2 million af of urban water supplies (A)	upstream/downstream in Delta		Develop 2 million af of water throughout study area
3. Fallow Land	?	200-400,000 acres (D, J)	800,000 acres (A)	upstream/downstream in Delta		Fallow 200,000 acres of agricultural land throughout study area
Channel Capacity Improvements	? (B)	7-9,000? cfs (C)	up to 15,000 cfs export capacity (D, E)	eastside channels to south-Delta facilities	- during nonsensitive periods - increase export during high Delta flows	Increase capacity of eastside Delta channels to carry 7,000 cfs
Small Isolated Conveyance						
						Conveyance of 2,000 cfs between Sacramento and Feather Rivers and the California Aqueduct in Kern County
1. Dual conveyance (C)	5-7,000 cfs	n/a	n/a	Lower Sacramento to south-Delta facilities		
2. Eastside foothills (G)	5-7000 cfs	n/a	n/a	Sacramento and Feather Rivers to California Aqueduct in Kern County	partial relocation of SWP and CVP diversions	
Large Isolated Conveyance						
						Conveyance of 5,000 cfs between Sacramento and Feather Rivers and the California Aqueduct in Kern County
1. In-Delta (II)		10-15,000 cfs		through Delta	chain of lakes	
2. Westside conveyance (I)		10-15,000 cfs		Shasta to south-Delta facilities	- Feather River conveyance: 2-7,000 cfs - Shasta Lake Dam conveyance: 10-15,000 cfs	
3. East of Delta (J)		10-15,000 cfs		Lower Sacramento River to south-Delta facilities		

Table 4-3. Continued

Water Supply Components	Modest Implementation	Moderate Implementation	Extensive Implementation	Geographic Scope	Other Features/Comments	Minimum Threshold of Analysis
Upstream Surface Storage	n/a	500,000 to 1 million af (B, C)	6 to 8 million af (I)	Sacramento Valley (west side?)	increase capacity of existing reservoirs	500,000 af of storage in Sacramento Valley
In-Delta Surface Storage	in-delta storage of 100,000 af (A, D, G)	in-Delta storage of 300,000-400,000 af (F)	in-Delta storage of 600,000 af (H)	Delta		100,000 af storage in Delta
Downstream Surface Storage	n/a	500,000 to 1 million af (B, C)	1 to 1.5 million af (D)	San Joaquin Valley		100,000 af of storage in San Joaquin Valley
Conjunctive Use and/or Groundwater Banking		300,000 to 500,000 af (D)	quantity? (A, G)	north and south of Delta	in-lieu groundwater banking in San Joaquin Valley	300,000 af of groundwater storage north and south of Delta
Water Transfers	?	drought water bank (B)	extensive use of market mechanisms (A)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rate incentives - water pricing structures - adaptive management of Delta export/inflow ratios - increase exports during high winter Delta flows - coordinate CALFED program to expand use of water transfers and manage Delta flow operations 	Affects of long-term drought water bank. Affects of water transfer market

Notes: 1. Letters in parentheses refer to alternatives A-J being developed by the team and are representative example alternatives only.

2. The data contained in this table is based on information from the Workshop 5 Information Package and available information regarding Alternatives A-J.

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Table 4-3. Continued

Table 4-4. Key Components of Alternatives and Differentiating Factors - Water Quality and System Integrity

Water Quality Components	Modest Implementation	Moderate Implementation	Extensive Implementation	Geographic Scope	Other Features/Comments	Minimum Threshold of Analysis
Pollutant Source Control	core actions, land retirement (A)	enforce source control for agricultural drainage and M&I runoff (D)	- enforce source control for agricultural drainage and M&I runoff - retire/fallow drainage problem lands - mine drainage remediation (B, H, J)	north and south of Delta in Delta	- especially Iron Mt. Mine and west side of San Joaquin Valley - provide regulatory and institutional incentives - increase exports during high winter flows	Affects of agricultural source control on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley and mine remediation in the upper Sacramento River basin
Increase Flows for Water Quality	100,000 af San Joaquin River water (E)	-tidal flow barriers in south Delta (C, G) - 100,000 af San Joaquin River water (C, G)	n/a	San Joaquin River Delta	- modify timing of reservoir releases	Acquisition of 100,000 af of water from San Joaquin River and tributaries. Affects of south-Delta tidal barriers.
System Integrity Components						
Levee Improvements	- Delta channels - PL-99* for highest priority islands (A)	- Delta channels - PL-99 for high and moderate priority islands (B, C, G, I)	- Delta channels - PL-99 for all or most islands (F, H, J)	Delta	- emergency levee management plan - landside buffer zones - subsidence management program - increase floodway capacity upstream	Upgrading high-priority Delta levees to PL-99.

Notes: 1. Letters in parentheses refer to alternatives A-J being developed by the team and are representative example alternatives only.

2. The data contained in this table is based on information from the Workshop 5 Information Package and available information regarding Alternatives A-J.

* PL-99 is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood protection standard.

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